

Mr. James Elliott is authorized to receive and accept for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincinnati and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit to-day. The House, after passing a couple of bills of private interest, proceeded to the consideration of Territorial bills reported from the Committee of the Whole, and disposed of all of that class upon the calendar, excepting one giving lands to actual settlers in Utah, which was set aside, as we are gratified at being able to state, on the ground that polygamy is a local institution of the people, that ought to be proscribed.

FOREIGN WAR—A REMEDY FOR DOMESTIC AGITATION.

The *Richmond (Va.) Examiner*, which deals with all questions in a bold, dashing style, has a long editorial, which should have been entitled, Foreign War, the True Remedy for Domestic Agitation.

It sets out with the assumption that, whenever public attention has been attracted to grave questions of foreign policy, our institutions, (the "peculiar" one among the rest) "have settled themselves most firmly upon their foundation;" but, whenever "cause of outward concern" has disappeared, the public mind has turned upon itself, becoming restless, discontented, destructive. The Revolutionary War produced the first union of the Colonies; but the moment it closed, they came near falling apart, by the action of internal discords. The second war with England concentrated the Confederacy, binding the States with new ties; but on its close, domestic strife and animosities arose, and gradually became so fierce, as in 1832 to threaten civil war. Then followed an act of pacification, under which Abolition agitation sprang up, which, from 1836 to 1842, was somewhat held in check by the disastrous monetary reverses of the country. These having gone by, Abolition fanaticism raged with increasing fury; but the great event of Texas annexation drew off public attention for a time. A still further diversion was caused by the excitement of the Mexican war, which aroused the patriotism of the whole country.

Peace was the signal for the revival of the Abolition controversy, which was only temporarily allayed by the legislation of 1850. "Since then, the old questions of partisan discussion have been obsolete, but an unoccupied public mind has proved the devil's workshop, to be entered, occupied, and inflamed, by Abolition incendiaries." From this survey the editor concludes—

"That unless the public mind of this country is engrossed by a striking, impressive foreign policy, or some great internal calamity sufficient to restore reason and sanity, internal dissensions are sure to arise, to agitate and endanger, if not entirely disrupt, the Union."

The friends of the Union, now, he proceeds, must make up their minds, either to see this Abolition agitation go on till the States are rent asunder, or to enlarge the limits of this country, "and launch out on a brilliant foreign policy."

"The present Administration must pursue a bold and decided foreign policy, make our power felt in every part and port of the world; assert, enforce, and establish, a thoroughly American and an exclusively republican policy on this continent, irrespective of consequences, and thus enlist the public mind for their own country's policy and glory against the world; or the popular thought will soon become hopelessly engrossed in sectional strife, and the country involved, inextricably, in domestic discord."

We have presented this brief abstract, that the People of the North may catch a glimpse at the thoughts of our Southern brethren. We all understand that the great source of dissension and discord in this country has always been Slavery—that from no other cause could the Union apprehend any danger. Had it contented itself within the limits originally assigned to it by the Constitution, there would have been no such agitation and discord as the *Examiner* denounces. The vile thing would have died and been buried out of sight. But it was not so content—passivity was not in its nature—it was inherently aggressive and antagonistic. From the beginning it commenced a struggle to overleap its bounds and occupy new ground; the natural result was, resistance, and resistance was necessarily accompanied by agitation, excitement, and dissension.

The *Examiner* knows all this just as well as we do, but our practical conclusions are as far apart as the poles. We say, surrender your usurped territory, abandon your dream of a universal Slave empire, go back to the original policy of the Government, thrust Slavery out of the sphere of the Federal Government, and keep it within State limits, where it may be abolished by State authority, and we shall have Peace at home, and Honor abroad.

This you will not accede to—your demand is, Supremacy and perpetuity for Slavery, and to preclude opposition to this demand, and allay popular discontent, you insist upon a bold and brilliant foreign policy," in plain terms, a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba! Aye—Foreign War is your remedy for Anti-Slavery agitation!

This is not the first time that the grasping, oligarchical or aristocratic has sought to turn away attention from home grievances, by arousing the insane passion for war. The first blow struck by England against revolutionary France, was dictated mainly by an anxiety to repress domestic discontent, and keep off the infection of too liberal ideas. The British Aristocracy thought by occupying that "Devil's Workshop," as the *Examiner* styles the public mind, with the excitement of foreign war, to exclude speculation upon domestic grievances. "The rancorous contention of this time," says Cobden, "was, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, an insult to reason, an impudent fraud, which would not bear discussion, and the 'borough members,' as they were called, were trembling lest their real character might be exposed, if people were left at leisure to examine it." This is true of the warped rule of the Slave Power. It is "an insult to reason, an impudent fraud," a diagram to our vaunted republicanism.

and cannot bear investigation. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it has outraged the people, and now seeks, by a bold and brilliant foreign policy, although that may involve war, to allay their retributive indignation, by inflaming their patriotism, national pride, and lust of territorial aggrandizement.

THE RECIPROCITY AND FISHERY TREATY.

That a Treaty for the settlement of the Reciprocity and Fishery Questions, has been agreed upon by Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy, is generally understood.

The impression—and we suppose it correct—is, that it must now be submitted to the Senate of the United States, to the Colonial Legislatures, and to the Home Government in England, the concurrence of all these parties being necessary to its ratification.

It is somewhat interesting to note the comments of the Press upon the subject.

The *New York Herald*, which will insist that Mr. Marcy has never displayed any considerable information on any topic but that of old clothes, unable to find fault with the treaty, is scandalized at the idea of submitting it to the Colonial Legislatures. To think of the Senate of the United States putting itself on a level with the petty Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and subjecting its action to their revision! It trusts Mr. Mason will take care to vindicate the dignity of the Senate. Rather inconsistent, this, for a champion of "Squatter Sovereignty!" The Questions arranged by the treaty are American Questions—they concern the interests of the Colonies and the United States. The British Government pursues a generous, reasonable, democratic policy, in submitting them to the decisions of the Colonial Legislatures; and we, Americans, repudiating Centralism, advocating popular sovereignty, are the last people to complain of such a course.

The action of our Senate is subjected to no revision—it is the Treaty which is to be submitted, at the same time, to the Senate, and to the Colonial Legislatures, and to the Home Government. If they all agree to it, it is to take effect. The notion that the dignity of the Senate is to suffer from such an arrangement, is nonsensical.

The *New York Tribune* finds some fault with it—it does not provide for real reciprocity—there is to be free trade only in the raw products of both countries—it should be extended so as to embrace also the manufactured products—as it is, the Canadians will be the gainers—our Western farmers may be damaged—on the whole, however, it will not seriously object, as it may prepare the way for ultimate annexation!

We can see no force in the objections of the *Tribune*. The farmers of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, need fear no competition with the Canadians. Ohio alone raises as much wheat as both the provinces. Do these States ever dream of suffering from the competition of the new States to be organized in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas? How can they be damaged by free trade in natural products with the Canadas? Is not their soil as good? Are not their resources as great? Are they not as well situated in regard to transportation? Are they conscious of any inferiority in respect to enterprise, sagacity, energy? As it is, nearly all the wheat and flour imported into this country from the Canadas, is re-exported to the other provinces and to England; and then, we export to the Canadas and the other colonies, some two millions of bushels of our own produce. The notion that protection is necessary to the grain-growing interest of a region so fertile, so inexhaustible in resources, as the great West, seems almost insulting to its industrious cultivators.

The *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer* speaks cautiously, but on the whole rather approves of the Treaty, although it assumes that the North gains more from it than the South. "We believe we may safely affirm, however, that the treaty concedes to the citizens of the United States an equal participation with British subjects in the fisheries on the coast of the Colonies; that it provides for reciprocal free trade in certain articles between the States and the Province; that it secures to American vessels the privilege of navigating the Canada canals and the St. Lawrence on the same terms with British vessels; and that it modifies, in some respects, British duties on American exports, especially the duty on manufactured tobacco. So much as to the positive provisions of the treaty. It will be observed, on the other hand, that it does not concede the right of registry to British-built vessels in the ports of the United States; and that it does not throw open our coastwise commerce to the colonies. "The treaty is commendable so far as it accomplishes an extension of the principle of free trade, and removes the cause of controversy which have heretofore interrupted the friendly relations between the United States and the adjacent British Provinces. But, it is not possible to pronounce any more decisive and comprehensive opinion on its merits, until we have more complete and authentic information of its details. Until we know what particular articles of commerce between the States and the Colonies are exempt from import and export duties, it would be rash to speak positively of its operation as regards the distinctive interests of the North and the South. We must confess that as the case now stands, the North appears to monopolize the essential advantages of the treaty. It is understood that the project of treaty will soon be submitted to the Senate, when, perhaps, our present impressions may be corrected by more trustworthy information."

It is impossible to say what are the terms of the Treaty; but, taking as data the facts and recommendations contained in the very able report of ISRAEL D. ANDREWS, who has done more than any other man to enlighten our Government in regard to the great interests involved, we can form a pretty good guess at its provisions, or, at least, what they ought to be. "It is now believed," he says, at page 35 of his report, "that an arrangement can be effected and carried out, for the free interchange between the United States and the Colonies, of all the products of either, whether of agriculture, of mines, of the forest, or of the sea, in connection with an agreement for the free navigation of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John's, the concession of a concurrent right with British subjects to the sea fisheries near the shores of the Colonies, and the remission of the export duty levied in New Brunswick on timber and lumber cut within the limits of the United States, and floated down the river St. John's for shipment to American ports."

We suppose, then, that the Treaty embraces all these points. The St. Lawrence is a natural outlet for some of our States. The free navigation of the St. John's and the removal of

the export duty, deeply concern the interests of Maine; reciprocal trade in the natural products of the States and the Colonies, is a signal approximation to the Principle of Free Trade, as established among the States of this Union, the operations of which have been so beneficial upon all interests; and, finally, a recognition of the equal rights of the People of the States and the Colonies, to the Fisheries of both, would be just and beneficial, and necessary to prevent constant collision and strife, tending to disturb and endanger the peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain.

We take it for granted, then, that all these objects have been satisfactorily provided for by the treaty. If so, both countries will be the gainers; and the whole of each country will be benefited. We can see nothing sectional in such a treaty, except the locality of the question adjusted. If it be admitted, that the North is more concerned in it than the South, it is simply because of its geographical position, and its commercial character. Slaveholders, however, must know that such an Administration as we now have, would take care to guard their peculiar interests against detriment. They may be sure that cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, &c., are among the products to be admitted into the Colonies free of duty.

And then, as to the objection once raised by Mr. Mallory to the bill of Mr. Davis, that it would allow the export fisherman of the Bahamas to enter Southern waters, and afford facilities to runaway slaves, how easily might it be obviated by a provision limiting the joint right of fishing by a parallel of latitude above these waters! In this way, the South might be relieved from apprehension, and at the same time all important interests in relation to the Fisheries be secured.

But, whatever the details of the Treaty may be, if it honestly embraces the great objects we have sketched, it will be a shame if any petty considerations in the Colonial Legislatures, or selfish views in the Home Government, or objections in our Senate, growing out of a blarneyed sectionalism, or a bigoted devotion to merely local interests, should prevent the consummation of a measure, which should be regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of a liberal and wise statesmanship.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

An attempt was yesterday made in the House of Representatives to choose a United States Senator for the short term. The party nominations previously made were John S. Wells, Joel Eastman, and Mason W. Tappan.

The first ballot resulted thus:
John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat - 147
Geo. W. Morrison, anti-Nebraska do. 18
Joel Eastman, Whig - 87
Mason W. Tappan, Free Soil - 52

Neither of the candidates having a majority of all the votes cast, another ballot was had, with the following result:

John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat - 148
Geo. W. Morrison, anti-Nebraska do. 24
Joel Eastman, Whig - 89
Mason W. Tappan, Free Soil - 43
Scattering - 4

A motion was then made to elect a Senator for a full term, to commence at the end of the present Congress, which was ruled out of order. A proposition to indefinitely postpone having been generally objected to, it was decided to postpone until Wednesday next. The anti-Nebraska resolutions were postponed to that day also.

HAVANA.

The steamer Cahawba, from Mobile and Havana, arrived at New York yesterday, with dates to the 12th inst.

The report by the steamer Isabel, of an outbreak at Matanzas, is untrue. The black soldiers are hard to discipline.

The Spanish sailors are so scarce that the Government was impressing boatmen into the Queen's service.

The yellow fever was prevailing among foreigners to a considerable extent. There were some cases of cholera.

A POLICE OFFICER SUSTAINED.—At Utica, New York, yesterday, the jury in the case of Summers, the watchman, indicted for shooting a man named Rooney, last December, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and censured the accused for not shooting the man sooner than he did.

Mr. Chastain, of Georgia, said in his Cuba speech, the other day, that, if nothing else would do, he would "go for an undisciplined, open war, for taking Cuba by force of arms." The *Union*, in publishing this speech, said—"His positions will be heartily responded to by the country." Not affirmatively, perhaps.

A Washington correspondent says that the members of Congress seem indisposed to do any business since the passage of the Nebraska bill. The anecdote, after swallowing such a monster as the Nebraska bill, is inert, and lies at the mercy of his destroyers.

PURIFICATION OF WASHINGTON.—If any place on earth is in need of a supply of pure, fresh water, it is Washington city, and Congress ought not to be niggard of the surplus funds, or refuse a share of them for this beneficent purpose. We would have the pure element bubbling forth in every house, and at every street corner, and would grant the appropriation asked for without hesitation. Disastrous fires might thus be prevented, streets could be cleaned, and, as the water to be introduced is said to be wholesome, none would have the excuse they now have, of putting brandy in for the stomach's sake. Private morals would thus be mended, and public affairs would be partially redeemed from the discredit they have fallen into.—*Phil. Eve. Bulletin*.

ERSON B. OLDS, of Ohio, one of the slave-croaking members of Congress, was once an outspoken Abolitionist and a warm admirer of Theodore D. Weld, under whose influence he professed to have been converted to the cause.

The Washington *Union* predicts, that at the next election in New York, "the friends of the Administration will roll up a majority." We don't believe they will roll up anything but the whites of their eyes.—*Louisville Journal*.

A free colored man, aged 103 years, a native of Africa, named Louis, died very suddenly, on the 4th instant, in New Orleans.

DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE—CONVENTION IN OHIO.

Everything indicates that the People of Ohio will organize an Ohio Democracy which will triumphantly vindicate Freedom and Free Government against the Slave Power and its adherents.

The Call for the Convention on the 13th of July has received many signatures, from men of all parties. It will be emphatically a People's Convention.

The Call, with the names of the signers, should be published forthwith. In the mean time, County Conventions should be everywhere called, for the appointment of delegates. In this, as in the Call, the People should take the lead, without waiting for committees. Let a call be prepared, signed by men of all parties, and published forthwith.

We copy a few paragraphs from different Ohio papers, to show the spirit of the press.

The *Cleveland Leader* of the 3d inst. says: "A copy of the Call for a State Convention of the People, on the 13th of July, to purge Ohio of dog-heads and traitors, and to resist the aggressions of the slaveholding aristocracy, is in circulation in the city. Free Voters and every county in the State. The Call suggests the appointment of one delegate for each five thousand inhabitants. This will give Cuyahoga ten delegates in a convention of four hundred members, on the basis of the census of 1850."

"We hope the call will be promptly signed by every man who retains a spark of the fire of '76."

The *State Journal* of the 25th ult. says: "The issue is now fairly joined between the North and the South, between SLAVERY and FREEDOM, between REPRESENTATION based on property in slaves and the Free Voters and every Laborer of the Land! The South has deliberately tendered this issue. It cannot be declined by any Free Son of the North, and still lay claim to the name of Democrat!"

The *Cincinnati Gazette* and other leading papers, earnestly, emphatically approve of the call. Better still, it seems to meet the universal approbation of the people.

Thos. A. Shannessy's mill, at Newport, Ky., was burnt on Tuesday. Loss \$100,000. Insurance partial.

Chief Justice Green, of Rhode Island, yesterday resigned his seat on the bench.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—A despatch from this city, yesterday, says:

"It is now generally understood here, that General Wm. D. Butter, of Kentucky, has secured the appointment of Governor of Nebraska; also, that Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Governorship of Kansas."

The authorities are taking active measures to have the city thoroughly cleansed of all filth and impurities.—*Nat. Intell.*

It is so strictly carried out, the Abolitionists will be swept from their main sewer.

Washington *Sentinel*.

A mistake: this will be but the application of Abolition principles to physical as well as to moral evils.

Anthony Burns has gone back to the condition of a slave, William Hatchelder, slumbers in the grave, four citizens of Massachusetts, incarcerated in Boston jail, charged with the commission of a capital crime, and eight other citizens walk the streets under heavy bonds, and a charge of felony.—*Exch.*

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—W. D. Gallagher has withdrawn from the *Louisville Courier*, in consequence of "radical differences of opinion, as to the duties and proprieties of editorial conduct in certain contingencies between himself and Mr. Haldeman, who retains the paper. The parties separate 'by mutual consent, and without breach of friendship.'

MOVING.—Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, will hold Conventions on the 13th of July—the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787—to consider the Nebraska bill and Compromises with Slavery in general.

We have received a copy of the speech of Hon. William Everhart, member of Congress from this district, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th ult., in opposition to the Nebraska and Kansas bill. The speech is well written throughout, abounds in happy illustrations, and plainly shows that our Representative in Congress, whose constituents almost unanimously reprobate a measure so infamous as the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, has given this important movement that mature deliberation and unbiased reflection which they expected at the hands of one who occupies so important a position.

Chester (Pa.) *Republican*.

We have nothing to do with the Colonial Governments of Great Britain; we can make no treaties with the dependencies of any crown, nor can we have any acquaintance even of their existence, except as a portion of the Government to which they belong.—*Exchange Paper*.

Yet the same contemporary has been clamorous, as have others of its class, for the establishment of some such power of negotiation—such cognizance of its existence—as a dependency of the Spanish crown, called Cuba.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The city of Matanzas, in Cuba, is shortly to be lighted with gas.

OBITUARY.

Died in Brooklyn, N. York, on the 10th of March, 1854, Mr. Wm. Brown, full of years and full of peace and trust in Christ. He was born at Tiverton, R. I., April 30, 1770, and had consequently nearly completed his 84th year. He entered Yale College at an early age, during the Presidency of Dr. Sill, and was the last surviving member of the class which was graduated in '89. Firmly adhering to the great reformatory measures of the day, he was an efficient advocate of the Sabbath, of efforts for the suppression of intemperance, of the universal diffusion of education, and the protection of human rights. He urged the obligations of all true men to view with high-minded Christian abhorrence the popular conservatism of the day, recently supplanted by that word of treacherous import, "compromise." The man of whom we speak was both too conscientious and too wise ever to compromise truth and right for any seeming good which the future might promise. "He saw the right, and applied it; he was not a theorist, he was a man; he proved it too; and, beyond what is common among men, he practiced it in all the relations of life."

"THE DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE."

We copy the following Call from the Ohio papers. It was prepared, we learn, upon consultation among those members of the Ohio delegation in Congress, who think the time has arrived for such an organization as it contemplates. Some members, believed to be favorable to the movement, could not be consulted, in consequence of their absence from the city. Among those who concur in its expediency are, we understand, both the Senators, and Messrs. Campbell, Corwin, Sapp, Giddings, and Wade, of the House.

Thus prepared, the Call has been sent to the People, who, if they approve, will sign it, and initiate the Convention. The members who approve it, desire to be understood as not wishing at all to assume any other part than that of mere proposers. It is not for them to call Conventions or create organizations. This is the proper work of the People themselves. Placed, however, in responsible positions, and having peculiar opportunities for observing the tendencies of events, they have properly submitted directly to the People the great question, Shall old and obsolete issues be longer suffered to divide the opponents of the Slaveholding Aristocracy and their allies and apologists, or shall they unite in a single and irresistible organization of Freedom and Reform? They will not complain of the decision of the People, whatever it may be.

We understand that the Call, when signed, are to be forwarded to Hon. Joseph R. Swan, or John W. Andrews, Esq., or Dr. J. H. Coulter, Esq., at Columbus, by whom the names of the signers are to be arranged in the orders of their counties, and to be published at the earliest possible day.

We would suggest to our readers in Ohio that they cut this Call from the paper and forward it, with such signatures as they can procure of earnest and reliable men of all the old parties, and that they forthwith hold their County Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the Delegate Convention, and to secure a full attendance at the Mass Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The consummation of the first great act of the stupendous scheme for the extension of Slavery, and the establishment of the Slave Dominion over the whole American continent by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, and other threatened future acts, part and parcel of the same scheme, such as the proposed expenditure of millions in the purchase of territory from Mexico, utterly worthless except as a basis for the operations of the slave interest, and the re-establishment of Slavery in Cuba, in case of the enfranchisement of the bondmen of that island by its present Government, call loudly upon all true patriots to forego past political differences, and unite as a band of brother-freemen in defence of our own rights, and the rights of human nature, among the nations of the earth, take upon herself the hateful reproach of Slavery Propagandism!

But if this odium is to be averted, the People must themselves take the matter in hand. Let it not be remembered, that while the contest between Freedom and Slavery—between the advocates of a great public wrong and the maintainers of Public Faith was going on in Washington, not a word of remonstrance against the meditated iniquity was uttered by either branch of the Legislature, recently assembled at Columbus. The partisans of the existing National Administration, availing themselves of their majority in the Legislature, not only thwarted every effort to express the honest indignation of the People of the State against the wrong, but elected to the Senate of the United States a known supporter of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, thus placing the moral weight of Ohio in the scale of Slavery Extension.

We, by no means, charge the members of the old Democratic Party with approval of this conduct; but we earnestly invite them to consider whether there is any mode of manifesting their just indignation, in view of these great wrongs, except by the present National Administration, and the Political Leaders through whose influence these shameful results have been accomplished. At all events, it cannot be doubted that these things demand the promptest intervention of the whole People; and not these things only, but many other matters, both of National and State concern.

The time has passed for half-way measures in respect to Slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition has demonstrated the utter futility of all legislative compromises. It is necessary now to recur to the Constitution. In that instrument, it will be vain to seek for any recognition of Slavery, even as a fact, outside of Slave States, or for any power given to Congress to legislate in its behalf. Outside of Slave States, then, there must be no Slavery. There must be no slave-selling, slave-catching, or slave-holding, under National sanction. Slavery, in any form, must be overthrown, and the influence of the National Government must be placed on the side of Freedom.

The patronage of the President—this fatal engine of Corruption and Despotism—must be curtailed. The People must demand and obtain a more direct influence upon the practical workings of the Government, by the Propaganda of Slavery, in our intercourse with Foreign Nations, there must be substituted a great American influence in favor of Universal Liberty. Freedom, Reform, and Progress, must be the watchwords of the People.

In our own State, many things require attention. The disposition and management of the public works; the districting of the State; the laws regulating the imposition and collection of taxes, and other matters, demand the consideration and judgment of the People.

In view of these things, we invite our fellow-citizens, who without regard to former party distinctions, are willing to unite in the organization of a DEMOCRACY OF THE PEOPLE, against the supporters of Slavery and unjust and unequal laws, by whatever name they may call themselves, to assemble in Convention, at Columbus, on the 13th day of July, 1854, the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, for the purpose of consultation upon the momentous aspects of public affairs, and of taking such action as circumstances require. With this view, we recommend that the people of each County forthwith assemble, appoint one delegate for every five thousand inhabitants, no counting, however, appointing less than two, to represent them at Columbus, in a Delegate Convention; and we recommend, also, that there be held, at the same time and place, a Mass Convention of the People, to sustain the Delegate Convention by their presence, to aid them by their counsel, and to express, in the most emphatic manner, the cherished sentiments and fixed resolves of the People of Ohio, in language becoming the demands of the crisis.

THOMAS H. BENTON.—Time, with its soothing influences, wears out prejudice. Colonel Benton has conquered and subdued an army of enemies. He stands up in Congress, where he has stood for thirty years, "solitary and alone," the only survivor of a Senate of giants. And he stands there without any impeachment of his honor or integrity. He stands there, on a great national question, among the ablest and truest champions of justice and freedom.

Albany *Evening Journal*.

A party of young men, composed of mechanics and workmen, is forming in Albany, to migrate to Nebraska. They propose to turn their attention to farming and mechanical arts of life.

For the National Era. THE MEMORIAL EXILES.

BY REV. WARREN WALKER.

Where Babel's ruined bulwark
Its formless wreck appears,
We sat beside the rushing flood,
And swelled it with our tears;
The murmur of its waves was lost
In a wilder burst of woe,
While the lovely scenes of Solyma
In dark remembrance rose.

They bade us swell the anthem
Of praise we loved to sing;
But how should Zion's exiles sing
Upon a foreign shore?
Deep sorrow dwelt in every eye,
And mute was every tongue;
And, musing on the willow trees,
The harp of Judah hung.

Salem, if I forget thee,
Thou fair devoted land,
Thou silent sea, my life for aye,
And rebekah my hand;
And blatted be my craven heart,
If joyous I shall be,
Or, while thy gates are desolate,
Throb high, and not for thee.

Thy fall, the sons of Edom
Beheld with envious joy;
"Raze, raze to earth her walls," they cried,
"Her sacred fane destroy!"
Thou mountain's crest is Edom's nest,
The rock his strong defence;
But, stronger still, Jehovah's arm
Shall pluck the boaster thence.

And then, our ruthless spoiler,
Imperial Babylon,
Thy day of doom is near to come,
Thy ruins hasten on;
The frowning heaven hath o'er thee given
The word, and wrathful sign;
And all our wrongs shall be avenged,
Proud foe, on thee and thine!

CANADA.—On Thursday, June 15th, Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, delivered a speech on the opening of the Provincial Parliament; and, after alluding at length to the absorbing question of the European war, proceeded to the subject of the reciprocity treaty, stating that he had been enabled to conclude a treaty with the United States, which now awaits ratification, and which he is convinced will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the Colonies generally, as well as to the United States.

His lordship also recommended the passage of a law to extend the elective franchise, and suggested a reduction of the tariff. He also alluded to the unexampled prosperity of the Province, their unshaken credit, &c.

A mountain of Spanish brown, estimated to be sufficient to supply the world for centuries, is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of Elyton, Alabama.

[BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.]

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

West Point Cade.

WEST POINT, JUNE 17.—The annual examination of the United States corps of cadets is expected to close to-day, and the corps will encamp next week. The graduating class numbers forty-six. This class entered the institution four years ago, with one hundred and ten members. This reduction in the members of a class during that period is not unusual; indeed, it may be remarked that a greater proportion of the original members of this class graduate, than of most classes.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.—There were fifty-three deaths from cholera during the week ending this day. The Board of Health will meet on Monday, to take action on the subject of the city's health.

Sailing of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.—The steamer Hermann sailed to-day, carrying seventy passengers and \$630,000 in specie.

Among the passengers by the Hermann, we notice the names of James Elliott, bearer of despatches to St. Petersburg, and of two other bearers of despatches.

Ohio River.

WHEELING, JUNE 17.—Five feet six inches of water in the channel of the river; at Pittsburgh, five feet.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.—Flour depressed; sales of 4,000 bbls. at \$7.37 a \$8.37, Southern at \$8.50 a \$8.87. Wheat—7,000 bushels Genesee at \$2.45, red \$1.95, Southern white \$2.24. Corn sales of 30,000 mixed at 80, yellow at 84. Oats market. Cotton firmer, slightly upwards. Stocks quiet. Money tight.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 17.—Flour dull, at \$8.87. Wheat—sales of 3,000 bushels red, at \$2.05; white, \$2.16. Corn—81 a 85 cents. The downward tendency in the stock market still continues. Money is greatly in demand, at the highest street rates—say from 3/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. a month for the best names.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 17.—The stock of flour and grain on hand is very light, and but little is doing